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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899.

## A SENSIBLE SPEAKER.

We said a few days back that it was in the power of the American Bankers' Association to do something that might have a tendency to produce legislation that would beneficially affect the condition of our currency laws. The Association, as an Association, does not seem to have taken any action that amounts to anything, but a Mr. Cornwell, president of a National Bank at Buffalo, New York, made one of the set addresses to the body which will be published in the regular report of its proceedings which may have some influence in the right direction.

Mr. Cornwell said the fundamental weakness in our system was uncertainty regarding the stability of the standard of value. The United States, said he, is redeeming its obligations in gold, but the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to redeem them in silver, and he has the silver to do it with, and the silver dollar is a dollar in law.

This is theoretically true, and the anomaly of the thing should be ended by Congress at the earliest possible moment. Congress should, as soon as it meets pass an act declaring that the United States is on the gold standard, that it will always remain upon that standard, and it should deprive the silver dollar (so called) of all power to pay dollars due in gold coin. Silver should be placed, where it belongs, upon operative footing of subsidiary coinage to be carried in the pocket for change, that the government will always redeem, dollar for dollar in gold coin.

But the source of our currency troubles will not have been reached when this is done. While what Mr. Cornwell said is theoretically true, nobody is at this time paying any attention to it. Business is now rushing along in such a full tide through the channels of the gold standard, and that no one is thinking much about the possibility of the Secretary of the Treasury turning fool and paying obligations for dollars with silver half dollars.

Mr. Cornwell came nearer the mark when he added that the three measures of currency legislation immediately necessary are to establish the gold standard by law, to cancel or impound the greenbacks, and to retire bond-secured bank notes and substitute properly safeguarded bank notes issued against the assets of the banks.

The last measure is the vital one. We can get along without any declaration for the gold standard because we are actually upon the gold standard and the common sense of the country is going to keep us there. We can get along without impounding the greenbacks, though they should not only be impounded but destroyed and never heard of again.

But we cannot get along in peace and harmony with a national bank system that requires bank notes to be secured by national bonds. That keeps the agricultural communities destitute of all currency, and while that remains the case there will always be a dangerous party clamoring for free silver or something even more destructive.

Let banking be free and let all banks issue their notes upon their own assets. The safeguards will be that they must pay their notes on demand in gold coin or be placed in the hands of a receiver by the Comptroller of the Currency, the notes of each State must be of a different color, the name of the State must be engraved in large letters upon the back and face of the notes, and it must be made a felony to pass a note of one State in another State.

All troubles will be ended when these measures are adopted.

## THE WALL STREET FLURRY.

Those who claim that the money supply of the country should come direct from the government and that the banks should have nothing to do with it may study to their profit the situation in Wall street. The New York banks have nearly exhausted their reserve in supplying money to the South and West to move the crops, and in order to prevent encroachment it has been found necessary to reduce loans. Money has been tight in New York, yet the government has more money than it knows what to do with. But the government has no means of putting this money into circulation except by lending it to the banks.

The remedy for this evil is for the government to go out of the banking business altogether, to remove the restriction from State banks of issue so as to permit the banks of the South and West to issue notes on their assets. That done, the money to move the crops will always be forthcoming in that section where it is needed without the necessity of drawing upon New York every season. Let the government stop interfering and this problem will solve itself.

## THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

The Hon. Magnus A. Hess, of Chicago, who is known to fame as "The Original McKinley Man," has honored us with a batch of circulars, which he seems to be distributing far and wide, the purpose of which is to show the public how ungrateful is the President of the United States towards the man who started his presidential boom. In order to impress us the more, Mr. Hess encloses a photograph of himself, which he highly prizes. His grievance against President McKinley is set forth in the following extract from his letter, which is headed "Honor to Whom Honor is Due." We quote:

After all the hard work I have done in behalf of President McKinley, the last seven years, three years before his nomination, and the money I have expended and the brain-work it took to overthrow the machine and secure his nomination, have all been overlooked. Other "Noodle Jays" are getting the credit. It's a shame! I don't envy others getting places, but I do wish to be rewarded a little for what I have actually done. I have printed millions of circulars, thousands of badges, supplied State, county and ward clubs with electotypes and literature for almost every State in the United States, at a time when it did the most good, when the entire Republican machine was against him, myself and the "Original McKinley Club Members" looked him for President of the United States.

He has been used on before the election of McKinley and joined along with him, always having been promised that I would be well provided for. President McKinley ought to be ashamed of himself, the way he has treated me, and the Original McKinley Boys, who have stood by him and done the dirty work in his hour of need.

We do not presume to take liberty with Mr. Hess' manuscript, and so reproduce the above as originally written.

Was ever a more disgusting exhibit of the spoils system brought to the attention of the public? Here is your typical political worker who performs a certain service for a candidate, and then comes forward to demand his reward; and as a rule the reward is given by appointing such a chap to some lucrative government position. In other words, a worker performs a service for the candidate and the people pay the bill.

Some of those who read the remarkable letter of Mr. Hess will be disposed to ridicule his claim for public office. But Mr. Hess fortifies his position by printing letters of approval from William McKinley, Mr. A. Hanna, Garrett A. Hobart, several Illinois congressmen, and last, but not least, from William Jennings Bryan. President McKinley thanks him for the splendid political work he did in Chicago. Mr. Hanna tells him that he has received his application for office and has spoken to the President in regard to the same, and that the President will be very glad to aid him in any way that he can, but that it will be necessary for him to let the friendly co-operation of the Illinois congressmen. Six of the Illinois congressmen send a letter to the President recommending Mr. Hess as paymaster in the volunteer army "for some other government position, for his faithful services." Hon. William Jennings Bryan sends him a letter from Camp Cuba Libre, Fla., under date of July 2, 1898, thanking Mr. Hess for his letter and papers enclosed. "You were certainly active in your support of your chosen candidate," he says, "and should be well rewarded."

Everybody knows in a vague sort of way that the spoils system exists, and that party workers are then rewarded for their services without regard to their qualification for office. But it is scarcely less than shocking when a man like Hess takes the public into his confidence and prints cold-blooded facts as we have given them above. He shows that he is a rough, ignorant man of the streets, whose one idea of politics and government is that to the victor belongs the spoils, and yet this man prints letters of cordial endorsement from the President of the United States, from the Democratic nominee for the presidency, from the Vice-President of the United States, from Senator Hanna, and from six members of Congress from the State of Illinois. How can any good citizen of the United States contemplate such a spectacle and not be disgusted with the spoils system?

## THE TEST OF DEMOCRACY.

In his Sunday address delivered at Providence, Rhode Island, Judge James P. Farvin, of Kentucky, declared that "it becomes every day better understood that the only Democrats in this land are those who accept and believe in and are ready to vote for the Chicago platform of 1896 as a whole."

In effect, his language but reiterated that of Mr. William J. Bryan before a Richmond audience in 1896, only the candidate declared that these Democrats who refused to support him were deserters and should never come back into the party organization.

If these be the exponents of Democracy, clothed in the robes of prophecy and bearing the sceptre of authority, those who differ with them after dwelling many years longer in the ranks of that party, would seem to be ousted from their inheritance and remedied against the spoiler. The only consolation which the exiled may take is the certain knowledge that the pen of history has not been committed to the usurper. Whatever their power in promoting new creeds and standards, these captors of Democracy cannot shame a Democrat for his ideals and associations of the past, or obscure those comparisons of old and new principles from which knowledge springs to light the path of duty.

If it be a fact that the Democratic party stood by the commercial ratio of gold and silver till after the Populist party declared for a false and forced ratio, then the Chicago platform is not Democratic when it demands free coinage of silver in ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, while the actual market value of silver lends it but half that rank in the ratio.

If Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, and other leaders in the Senate were Democrats when they approved the course

of President Cleveland in protecting United States mails with United States troops against organized violence the governor of a State would not or could not control, then the Chicago platform that rebukes President Cleveland for the same act is not Democratic.

If it be true that the Democratic party through all the days of its existence up to the hour of the Chicago convention fought the heresy of fiat money and contended against the very principle upon which the greenback currency was based, then the Chicago platform is not Democratic.

If it be true that the Democratic party has always been a State's rights party and opposed to Federal interference in local affairs, then declarations favoring national legislation designed to nullify, control, cripple or impede the operation of laws duly enacted by the several States are utterly undemocratic.

If it be true that the responsible representatives of Democracy, in Congress assembled, clamored for war with Spain and pushed the country into it, then Democrats should hate the results in cheerful loyalty and lead the government the patriotic support due it from all good citizens in time of war, whether they agree with all its methods of procedure, or train with it in partizanship or not. Democratic precedent supports this view also, and Democrats who would hold to the proud record of their party's service to the country should not lightly be led to discard the virtue of patriotism because allies may be made by the sacrifice.

## A GREAT NEWS SERVICE.

Some of the newspapers are felicitating themselves on the splendid reports which they printed from day to day of the Dreyfus trial in which the whole world was so deeply interested. It is indeed an accomplishment of which the newspapers may be proud. This trial was carried on in a little French town and was conducted in the French language. The reports had to be taken down in French and then translated into English, telegraphed to Paris, cabled from Paris to New York, and from New York distributed to the newspapers throughout the United States.

The cost of such a service was immense, enough to have bankrupted any newspaper in the United States, except a few of the Metropolitan dailies. How did it happen, therefore, that newspapers in small towns were able to print these reports? By means of that wonderful instrumentality of modern times called co-operation. Nearly all the daily newspapers of the United States are in a news combination known as the Associated Press. Each newspaper contributes a certain sum of money each week, thus giving to the association a very large fund with which to purchase and distribute news.

There are those who call the Associated Press a trust.

## AFTERMATH.

Judge James P. Farvin, who wrote the platform of the Democratic party in Kentucky, is in a quandary. He thinks that he ought to advocate the platform, but does not feel like talking for Goebel. He says that he will support Goebel, but will not mention the name of Goebel or Brown. He will call no one a traitor; he will not defend the Louisville convention nor condemn it. He believes that Bryan will go to Kentucky, and he will support Goebel, but says that if he does Atlanta will speak against Goebel.

Lizzie King is in St. Louis hospital suffering from blood poisoning, and her condition is serious. At a party given Saturday night, in a kissing game it fell to the lot of Miss King to be kissed by Herman Griss. She was bashful and demurred, finally refusing to comply. He was insolent and playfully remarked that he would take the kiss by force. This affront met with popular approval. A sidewalk ensued in which of course Miss King was killed.

The next day swelling set in which developed into malignant poisoning today. Her face is swollen to several times its normal size.

Replying to an enquiry regarding the date of his naturalization in America, Mr. Andrew Carnegie wires the New York World as follows: "My father was naturalized in 1858 or 1859. This made me an American. Being a minor, my naturalization was unnecessary, but, as a matter of precaution, I also took out papers in New York city years ago. I cannot give dates because the papers are in my private safe in New York."

William P. Perot, of Baltimore, Md., and his granddaughter, Gladys, who was kidnapped by her mother and carried to London, have arrived in this country.

A manufacturing concern at Hamilton, Ohio, has shipped to Yokohama for the Japanese government an equipment for one of the finest paper mills in the world. Japan has decided to make her own paper.

## "A Song of Degrees."

I sing of a man who was called John Smith.  
 A name many people are satisfied with—  
 But he created you see,  
 A quite modest one;  
 So he sat in the shade of a college tree  
 And he came back John Smith, A. B.

John Smith, A. B.—A pretty good name—  
 But being a preacher he wasn't to blame  
 For wanting to see  
 An appended D.  
 So he wrote to a college (including a Y).  
 And it came back the next day, He! He!

The Rev. John Smith, A. B., D.  
 A high-sounding name, we must all agree,  
 But he put up the plea  
 That he wouldn't feel free  
 Until he had given his third degree,  
 He would stop with a Ph. D.

By this time his name had grown a long tail;  
 A. B., D., Ph. D. would avail  
 My neighbor or me;  
 But Smith went to a tree  
 And shook it about most violently  
 When down came an LL. D.

"Alas!" sighed poor Smith, "I can see nothing more.  
 In the line of degrees. My ambition is  
 But the public in glee  
 Made a quick renegade.  
 And tied to the east of latest degree  
 A very suggestive, N. G.  
 —Indianapolis News.

## So Feminine.

Clara—I have my photograph taken every three years; I think it's so interesting.  
 Fanny—Oh, whatever do you do with them all?—London Pic-Me-Up.

## Not Surprised.

Skipper—I am inordinately sensitive to unbecoming surroundings; so much so that the very sight of some people will give me a nervous shudder.  
 Chipper—Oh, well, there are very few

of us that do not shrink from meeting our creditors.—Boston Courier.

## In Search of Information.

Passenger—What time do these cars leave this corner?  
 Conductor—Quarter after, half after, quarter to, and at—Puck.

## A Lifelong Sorrow.

"What a sad look Twiggins always has!"  
 "Yes, for years he has wanted to keep chickens, and his wife won't let him."—Chicago Record.

## The Standard.

"What is your idea of a good joke?"  
 "Well, any joke that makes you mad because you didn't think of it yourself."—Detroit Free Press.

## Only Disgusted.

"No, sir," said a passenger on a steamship to the captain, "I am not disgusted, but I am disgusted with the motion of the vessel."—Ohio State Journal.

**A Victim of Overconfidence.**  
 "This bill isn't what I had a right to expect," grumbled the man who had stepped up to the cashier's window at the gas company's office.  
 "Two dollars, hey?" said the cashier, glancing at the bill.  
 "That's down to the month before."  
 "Four dollars."  
 "You didn't kick on that, did you?"  
 "No."  
 "Why is this so much smaller?"  
 "The house was shut up for half the month."  
 "Then what are you complaining about? Isn't \$2 about right?"  
 "Yes, but blame it, I made a bet of \$5 the other day that the bill would be as big as usual."—Chicago Tribune.

## JIMINEZ POPULAR.

**His Arrival in Santo Domingo Hailed With Manifestations of Joy.**

**SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 12.**—Senator Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, arrived here today on board the Dominican warship *Principe*. His arrival was the cause of great festivity and expressions of satisfaction. It is not known yet when the election will take place. At present the country is quiet.

The most difficult part to be settled is the financial situation of the government, the paper money being one of the principal causes of the bad condition of affairs. Business is still very much depressed. The manifesto of Senator Jiminez proposes a liberal government based on strict honesty and economy.  
 He calls for reform of the present tariff duties, advocates a strict postal system and is in favor of the withdrawal of the present circulating national coin and paper money.  
 He also recommends the favoring of immigration and full guarantee to citizens and foreigners, and improvements of roads, port and public works in general.

## LEFT PEARY WELL.

**The Explorer Will Remain at Etah Until Next February.**

**SIDNEY, C. B., Sept. 12.**—The Peary Arctic Club's chartered steamer *Diana*, arrived here from Etah, North Greenland, August 28th with all well on board. Lieutenant Peary and his two companions with native allies were left in excellent health and in comfortable quarters. He winter with provisions for two years and an ample supply of dog food.  
 Peary will remain at Etah until February, when with a supporting party of natives, he will go to Port Comer and then begin his journey to the pole, either by the Greenland coast or from Cape Hecla as conditions may determine.  
 Secretary Herbert L. Bridgman, of the Peary Club, in command of the *Diana* expedition, leaves for New York tomorrow morning taking Peary's full report on his last year's work and maps of his discoveries.

## May Go to See Dewey.

**VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, September 12.**—Special.—The Superintendent has received a very urgent invitation from the President of the United States, the Dewey receipt to be tendered the Admiral in Washington on the 23rd of October, and it is highly probable that the invitation will be accepted. The commandant is working hard to get the new line in shape to credit to themselves in case the corps should make the trip.  
 H. G. Stockell, of Petersburg, a member of the class of '95, who was a professor at the Virginia Military Institute year last past, has accepted a scholarship for, as has also H. G. Marshall, of Portsmouth, who was a distinguished graduate of the class of '98.

Among the cadets from Richmond that have arrived are Cadets Boyd, Flinn, Heath and Jones, accepted a scholarship for, as has also H. G. Marshall, of Portsmouth, who was a distinguished graduate of the class of '98.

**Elder M. L. Staples.**  
**LUTHERA, TENN., Sept. 9.**—Special.—Elder M. L. Staples, of Richmond, Va., visited our town a few days ago and held a series of religious meetings. His meetings were well attended. People came as far as fifteen miles to hear him. The average attendance was variously estimated by parties at four hundred to six hundred people. Never saw greater interest manifested.

Elder Staples while preaching here convinced a goodly number of people of the Truth. Among the number were some very old people, one man nearly seventy, another seventy-five years old, and another sixty-five years old. The people here are very anxious for Elder Staples to visit our town again.

## Helping His Friends.

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.**—Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, was at the War building at White House today. He wants to secure a good position in the volunteer army for Lieutenant Marcus B. Stokes, of the regular army, now with the Ninth Infantry.  
 Senator McLaurin has been asked by Colonel J. H. Tillman to secure a major's commission for the latter. Colonel Tillman was recently elected junior vice-commander of the Spanish veterans. He was colonel of the First South Carolina Regiment when it was mustered out.

## Food Supply Cut Off.

**PARIS, September 12.**—Three men who have been engaged in supplying food to M. Guirin, the president of the Anti-Semite League, who, with a number of companions, have been entrenched at the headquarters of the League in Rue de Chabrol, since August 12th, were arrested today at a struggle with the police, during which one of the gendarmes was badly kicked in the stomach. The prisoners had secured rooms opposite the house known as Fort Chabrol, from which by night they passed food to him by means of a rope.

## College Faculty Changes.

**CARLEISLE, PA., Sept. 12.**—Special.—Rev. Henry C. Whiting, D. D., for many years professor of Latin in Dickinson College, has been granted a leave of absence, and the work in that department will be under the supervision of Professor Mervin G. Filler, the present principal of the Preparatory School. Professor Charles W. Prettymann, Ph. D., formerly a professor in the University of North Carolina, has been assigned to the department of German in the modern language course of the school.



**WALK-OVER SHOE FOR MEN \$3.50**  
**MOSES MAY,**  
 607 East Broad Street.  
**SIXTY STYLES.**  
**ALL WIDTHS.**  
 From A to EE.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

**Interesting Facts About Richmond's Citizens and Other Matters.**

**Mrs. L. L. Ford** left for New York yesterday.

**Miss Josie Bear**, of this city, is visiting friends in Baltimore.

**Miss Ida Allen** left Tuesday for Washington to spend the winter.

**Mr. Moses Stein** has returned from the Red Sulphur Springs.

**Mr. Charles Bolton** and children have returned from a stay of several weeks at Buchanan, in Johnston county.

**Dr. W. H. Lyne** has returned to the city after an absence of several months as resident physician at Mountain Lake.

**Mr. S. S. P. Patterson** has moved his place of residence from 108 north Sixth street to No. 40 east Franklin street.

**Mrs. Edward Barney** and **Miss Martha Barney**, of Haulwood, Va., are registered at The Jefferson.

**Mr. Captain W. M. Meeker** and little son, **Willie Meeker**, are having a delightful visit in New York with relatives.

**Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Friend** have returned to their country home after a delightful stay at West Point.

**Mr. and Mrs. L. Meyer** left Monday afternoon for an extended tour North. Mr. Meyer combines business with pleasure.

**Miss Rosa Temple**, of Prince George, and **Miss M. Garrett**, of Cumberland, are visiting the **Misses Harris**, at No. 215 east Marshall street.

**Mrs. George R. Shedd**, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has come to take care of **Mrs. E. L. Shedd**, of Church Hill, who is very dangerously ill.

**Captain J. Taylor Stratton**, of the Engineer's office, received a painful cut in the forehead yesterday morning by coming into violent contact with an iron projection of a record rack.

**Miss Maria Blair**, after an extended trip on the Pacific coast, will reach here about the first of October and will resume her class work the latter part of the month.

**W. D. Kenny**, the young colored man who was badly hurt on the R. F. and P. road last Friday night, died at the City Hospital yesterday morning. The body was turned over to relatives.

**Mrs. Maggie L. Mitchell**, of No. 714 E. Church street, has returned to the city after a pleasant stay of several weeks with friends in Washington, Alexandria and Norfolk.

**Miss Louise Allen**, who has been visiting at Wakefield, the home of Mr. Jake Allen, Hunterdon county, has returned to her home in Washington, after a pleasant stay.

**Mrs. J. L. Young**, of 116 west Clay street, and her son, **Russell**, accompanied by little Miss Rita Russell, are visiting friends in Gordonsville and will be gone about ten days.

**Mrs. Ina Lee Taylor**, wife of the Rev. Taylor Taylor, who officiated at St. Paul's church last Sunday, received a telegram yesterday announcing the sudden death in Digby, N. S., of her sister, **Mrs. Lewis Osborne**.

In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday the mandate in the case of the **Washington Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, et al. vs. Reymann Brewing Co.** was issued and sent to the clerk of United States Circuit Court at Washington, W. Va.

**Mr. Edward E. Sparks**, of this city, who had the degree of Bachelor of Science in applied chemistry from the University of Virginia, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute of Blacksburg, Va., left Monday afternoon for the University of Virginia where he will take a more advanced course in chemistry under Dr. Malet and Prof. Jamieson.

The same week began Monday night by the S. P. C. A. branch was a great success. It was very largely attended. Messrs. Lynch, Flaherty, Conchy, and two couples from the Male Orphan Asylum did themselves credit. Messrs. Walford, Caldwell, and others were present. The prize to two of the orphan boys, and the beautiful cake was presented by Mr. Allen Vaughn, with a very pleasing address in behalf of the society.

**Richmonders in New York.**  
**NEW YORK, September 12.**—Special.—Richmond arrivals: Grand, A. Dettelbach; Albenberg; L. Boher, Mrs. R. S. Fisher, Misses Foster, Walder, T. H. Brown, and wife; Albert, C. H. Brown and wife; Mariborough, E. H. Ferguson, W. E. Jones, B. Wadley, R. C. Williams; Continental, J. L. Greenwald.

## RED MEN MEET.

**Great Council of the Order Convened Yesterday in Washington.**  
**WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.**—The Great Council of the United Order of Red Men of the United States to-day at the Exhibit House, in this city, met. There are about 15 delegates in attendance, and probably 50 other members of the order are in the city as visitors. A formal address of welcome was delivered by F. C. Haroknessell, Great Sachem, of Washington, and the response was made by Great Sachem George E. Green, of Birmingham.

The Great Inchoe also delivered his annual address or long talk. The report made by him shows the receipts of the order during the past year to have been \$1,475.65. The disbursements were \$53,966.67. The balance was \$1,421.67. The price of the year was for relief and the remainder for funerals.

## Tons of Provisions.

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.**—The Commissary Department of the army will ship 1,500 tons of provisions to Porto Rico. If contributions do not make up this amount the Department will authorize the purchase of enough stores to cover the deficiency. For the next shipment there have been contributed nearly 250 tons of provisions.

## FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

**A Wealthy Man Cuts His Family Off With \$1 Each.**

## BOY AND GIRL COMMIT FORGERY.

**The Prince Cantacuzene is in Risk Demand in Society—New York Has 100,000 Children in the Public Schools.**

**NEW YORK, Sept. 12.**—Special.—Daniel Woolf, a wealthy citizen of this city, died a little more than a week ago at the age of seventy-five. By the terms of his will, he cuts off his wife and six children with one dollar. He explained that his wife had an ample fortune of her own, and as for the children, the will said that they have been comfortably provided for during the life of the testator, and are now able to care for themselves. Mr. Woolf left his fortune to a number of synagogues and Hebrew institutions in New York. The will will be contested.

**YOUTHFUL FORGERIES.**  
 Louisa Bretch, of Brooklyn, a handsome girl, seventeen years of age, has been brought to her ruin through the love of fine clothes. The girl had a desk in the office of Mr. James P. Phillips, a lawyer, of No. 26 Court street, and earned a good income at stenography and typewriting. Mr. Phillips had an office boy named Willie Brown, and Louisa and while the lawyer was absent Louisa and Willie conceived the idea of forging his name and pocketing the proceeds of the theft. They began by drawing a check for \$20. They succeeded in getting the money, then drew a check for \$25, another for \$25, and another for \$25. As soon as he returned home the lawyer discovered the forgery and had the boy and girl arrested. Willie Brown says that Louisa did the forging, while he got the money, and that the girl was an adept at the game of "banker and broker," by which she always won from him his part of the money, which they had gotten from the forged checks. They have now been sent to a Brooklyn cell.

The public schools of New York opened yesterday with 100,000 pupils, 55,000 of whom were new pupils.

**TAMMANY'S TROUBLES.**  
 There are contests in seventeen out of the thirty-five Assembly districts in Tammany organizations. Never before has there been so much internal strife.